

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 25th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 62, p.m. 68; Humidity...94, 72.

March 25th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m., 60; Humidity...75, 81.

No. 8744

號八初月二年子壬

TUESDAY, MARCH 26 1912.

二拜禮 號六廿月三英港香

886 788 8888
Sixth Court 10' Carr.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

BILL POSTPONED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 25, 5.45 p.m.

The Coal Mines Bill has been postponed. Up till now there is no sign of success attending the negotiations.

THE "SYNDICALIST" PROSECUTION.

London, Mar. 25, 9.55 p.m.

Replying, in the House of Commons, to attacks by Mr. J. C. Wedgwood and Mr. George Lansbury, with reference to the prosecution of the "Syndicalist," Sir Rufus Isaacs vigorously defended his action.

WICKED STATEMENTS.

He denounced as wicked and dishonest the statements of those who were saying that soldiers were required to fire upon persons who were doing no wrong. In the event of rioting, with which the police were unable to deal, the only alternative to the use of the military was anarchy.

NOT REPENTANT.

He was entirely unrepentant, but if a petition were presented showing that the accused had acted in ignorance he would be inclined to recommend a reduction of the sentences.

NEGOTIATIONS ADJOURNED.

Bombay, Mar. 26, 7 a.m.

The coal negotiations have been adjourned until to-morrow.

RESUMING WORK.

Some twelve thousand men in Scotland and North Wales, forcing the hands of their leaders, resumed work to-day.

AN INVITATION.

The collieries in North Wales have posted notices inviting the men to return to work and granting the minimum.

CONTINENTAL TROUBLE OVER.

London, March 25, 8.5 a.m.

The French and Belgian coal strikes have collapsed.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 5.30 a.m.

The outcome of to-day's conference is most dubious. It is stated that the mine owners are opposed to arbitrary 5/- and 2/- minima. As to howers' schedules, they insist that all minima shall be fixed by the district boards. The men's leaders are equally emphatic that there will be no resumption of work unless the 5/- and 2/- minima are accepted. The Government's intentions in the event of failure to bring about an agreement are equally uncertain, though it is generally assumed that they will proceed with the Bill in any case. One person was killed and nine injured by a fall of earth whilst digging for coal in an open pit near Bradford.—Reuter.

NO FOOTBALL "SPECIALS."

The railways are refusing to run football specials. Otherwise several clubs on Saturday would have provided the necessary coal. Some firms who are desirous of sending heavy freight, like bricks, which the railways refused to carry, are making similar offers. Hull trawlers coaling at Ostend are paying 32s. a ton. Three hundred miners, mostly Unionists, have resumed work at Chirk, in North Wales.

LABOURISTS DENOUNCE SYNDICALISM.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Bradford, and Mr. Thomas, M.P., of the Railwaymen's Union speaking at Newcastle, both denounced syndicalism as disastrous to the workers. Mr. Thomas added that the suggestion of a railway strike in May was mischievous and unwarranted. They were going to present a new programme, but it would not be accompanied by the threat of a strike if it was not accepted. They were still going to uphold the terms of the agreement.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BANK ROBBERY.

DOUBLE MURDER.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 4.45 p.m.

A sensational affair is reported from Chantilly. Six desperadoes killed a chauffeur and seized his motor on the Montgeron Road.

They then drove to Chantilly where four of them entered a bank, killed the cashier, shot two clerks and seized forty thousand francs. The fifth guarded the door and the sixth remained in the car.

Following the robbery they all disappeared in the direction of Paris, firing at their pursuers. They abandoned the car at Asnières.—Reuter.

KAISER'S VISITS.

AT VENICE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 2.45 p.m.

Reuter's Rome correspondent states that King Emmanuel has left for Venice to meet H.M. the Kaiser.

ROYAL AMENITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 26, 7 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Venice reports that there was an enthusiastic scene when King Emmanuel of Italy boarded the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and greeted the Kaiser and the other members of the Imperial party.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

WALES AND FRANCE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 26, 7 a.m.

The Rugby match between Wales and France at Newport was won by the former by 14 points to 6.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

"TIMES" VIEW.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 25, 2 p.m.

Discussing the German programme, the naval correspondent of the "Times" thinks that it is hardly likely that the British programme of four Dreadnoughts for the current year will be enlarged, but more men and more money will undoubtedly be required because the new German scheme automatically involves a larger programme within the next few years than was contemplated when the British estimates were framed.—Reuter.

THREE DAYS TYPHOON.

MUCH HAVOC.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 5.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Perth states that in a three days typhoon of the north-west coast of Australia many vessels and buildings were wrecked. Up to the present, a dozen persons are known to have been killed, and many are missing. The telegraphs are interrupted.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

POST FOR ADMIRAL SAH.

Shanghai, Mar. 25.

President Yuan Shih-kai and Vice-president Li Yuan-heng have notified Dr. Sun Yat-sen that it is their intention to appoint Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping as Minister for Marine Affairs.

FORBIDDING FOOT-BINDING.

The Board of the Interior has issued a new regulation forbidding the practice of foot-binding throughout China.

HONOUR FOR SUN YAT-SEN.

Military officials are contemplating the erection of a statue to Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Nanking.

YUAN'S WARNING.

President Yuan has communicated with the Diplomatic Body at Peking warning them that on completion of any foreign loan the President's seal must be attached. Otherwise the contract will not be recognised.

TANG AND SUN CONFER.

Tang Shao-yi visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday and had a conference with him on the appointment of the new Cabinet.—Shanghai Po.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

SEASON OPENS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 25, 5.45 p.m.

The flat-racing season opened at Lincoln to-day. The weather was muggy and threatening. There was a fair attendance despite the strike.

LINCOLN PROBABLES.

London, Mar. 25, 5 p.m.

The probable starters and jockeys for the Lincolnshire Handicap are:—

Hornets Beauty.....Winter
Mercurio.....Trigg
Long Set.....Higgs
Great Surprise.....Clark
Oigar.....Huxley
My Collar.....Fox
Moscato.....Martin
Shanballymore.....Drake
Sobieski.....Balufka
Uncle Pat.....Whalley
Cinderello.....Pullin
Hayden.....Ringstead
Toiler.....R. Stokes
Ben Aldor.....Beaver
Spiked.....Shanahan
Fairy Maid.....Tully
Warfare.....Longhurst

THE BETTING.

The betting is as follows:—

4 to 1.....Hornets Beauty
9 to 2.....Warfare
9 to 1.....Long Set
9 to 1.....Uncle Pat
10 to 1.....Mercurio
100 to 8.....Sobieski
100 to 6.....Oigar
20 to 1.....Cinderello
25 to 1.....Toiler

FAVOURITE GOES LAME.

London, Mar. 25, 9.25 p.m.

Leach, the trainer of Hornets Beauty, states that the horse is lame in the off shoulder, but a big effort will be made to get him to the post to-morrow.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING.

London, March 26, 12.20 a.m.

The betting at midnight was:—

100 to 30.....Warfare
9 to 2.....Hornets Beauty
200 to 17.....Long Set
100 to 7.....Sobieski
15 to 1.....Mercurio
20 to 1.....Moscato
28 to 1.....Great Surprise
100 to 3.....Toiler
100 to 3.....Cinderello

Hornets Beauty has since been reported lame and is a doubtful starter.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH RAILWAY LOAN.

COVERED MANY TIMES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 8.5 a.m.

The French Railway loan has been covered thirty-two times. The deposits alone totalled 1960 millions.—Reuter.

SUGAR CONVENTION.

REICHSTAG APPROVES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 8.5 a.m.

The Reichstag has ratified the renewal of the Sugar Convention.—Reuter.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on March 5, 1912:—

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), Capt. H. Bathurst, J. S. Fenwick, W. R. M'D. Parr, H. F. Rankin, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.
2. The agreement of the Secretary and Capt. Supt. of Police is renewed for a further term of three years from June 1, 1912, at a salary of \$400 per month, with four months' full pay leave. The house and telephone allowance to cease on and after the expiration of the lease of Poletti's house (August 1, 1912).
3. Further correspondence, etc., concerning the electric lighting of the Settlement is considered.

4. A letter from Mr. Emil Bauer is read, asking for an authoritative decision as to what persons are qualified to vote by proxy. The secretary is directed to inform him that the persons qualified to vote by proxy at all public meetings of ratepayers are the authorized agents or proxies of foreign owners of land on Kulangsu registered at a Consulate and of an assessed value of not less than \$1,000, who are absent from the port.
5. The Capt. Supt. reports that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

Summaries.
Being the owner of certain premises, allowing the same to be used for the purposes of gambling, 1.

Summary Arrests.
Selling liquor without a license, 1; Drunk and interfering with the police in the execution of their duty, 1; Theft, 2; Assaulting the police, 2; Gambling (11 accused), 1.

TELEGRAMS.

OPORTO EXPLOSION.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, March 25, 5.30 a.m.

The Oporto correspondent of Reuter wires that three more bodies and various remnants have been removed from the explosion debris. Nearly 500 uncharged bombs and a quantity of gold and notes have been found.

CANTON NEWS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.] Canton, March 23.

Many of the disaffected troops that held the Booca Tigris forts under Wong Wo-shun have surrendered and have been transported to their homes in gunboats and given some money to enable them to live. With regard to the fortress of Sha Kwak the Governor General gave orders for it to be destroyed by bombardment. The entrances to the forts were cut off to prevent provisions entering the place, and about 6 p.m. yesterday the Governor General was informed that the rebels holding the place had surrendered with very little fighting. One of the factors that went to bring about this speedy capture was that some of the men who were with the disaffected troops were those who had been formerly with Admiral Li Chun and these men for some reason or other did not give their comrades much help.

Wong Hing, the Minister for War, has telegraphed to the Canton government praising the firm manner with which the Governor General dealt with the revolt of Wong Wo-shun's troops and recaptured the forts held by the rebels. He said that it was his intention to visit Canton with a large force and endeavour to bring about a better state of affairs.

In a communication to the Canton government the authorities at Nanking state that an office has been established at Nanking to deal with the suppression of opium and to centralize the administration of all measures adopted with reference to the movement. It is also the intention of the Government to open another opium conference and some of the leading foreign authorities on the question will be invited to take part. Should those in office at Canton think favourably of the scheme they are invited to elect representatives to attend.

Wong Chung-yan, Commissioner for the promotion of industries in Kwantung, is asking the agricultural section of the community to start with wheat crops as an auxiliary to the staple crop of rice. In a statement that he has published he points out that the supply of paddy grown in the province was not sufficient to supply the needs of the inhabitants, and in times of flood the distress is greater than it would have been if some of the available land had been used for the cultivation of wheat. It is thought that if this proposal is taken up the price of rice will be cheaper and pamphlets giving information as to the cultivation of the cereal are being circulated by the Bureau.

Shipping

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WHY NOT

A Holiday
at Home,
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See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the
Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado,
and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

there that's
a holiday.

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Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed
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Meals for epicures under the superintendence of
chef of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled
opportunities, than by any other route. For a
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berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via
Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERME-
DIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided
for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco
£25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.

KOREA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 2	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 16	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE.

China	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile	11,000	"	"	"	"

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King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[110]

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

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Kobe, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

HASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, due at
HONGKONG from RANGOON on 2nd April, at daylight, will be despatched
for YOKOHAMA and KOBE same day, at Noon, taking Cargo and Passen-
gers at current rates, to be followed by S.S. "FULTALA," 4,152 tons, Capt. H.
Childley.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA," will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PE-
NANG and RANGOON on the 28th March, 1912, at 4 p.m., followed by the
S.S. "WARDHA" on 10th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1912.

[147]

Notices

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m.	every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's
Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

THOSE wishing to enter for the
SOLDIERS' CLUB
CRICKET AND FOOTBALL
CHALLENGE SHIELD, Competi-
tions should notify Mr. THORNHILL
of the Soldiers' Club.

Entrance Fee \$5.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912.

[218]

Notices

Victoria
Dispensary

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DISPENSING AND FAMILY
CHEMISTS.ORUICKSHANK'S COUGH
REMEDY.

A Valuable Remedy for colds,
Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Diseases
of the Chest and Lungs. PRICE
\$1.00 per bottle.

THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912.

[129]

AERTEX
CELLULAR.

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SHOES
J. T. SHAW

TAILOR

and

OUTFITTER.

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Queen's Road.

[33]

Notices

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GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Parcels and Cases of any Size, Shape, or Weight forwarded to All Parts
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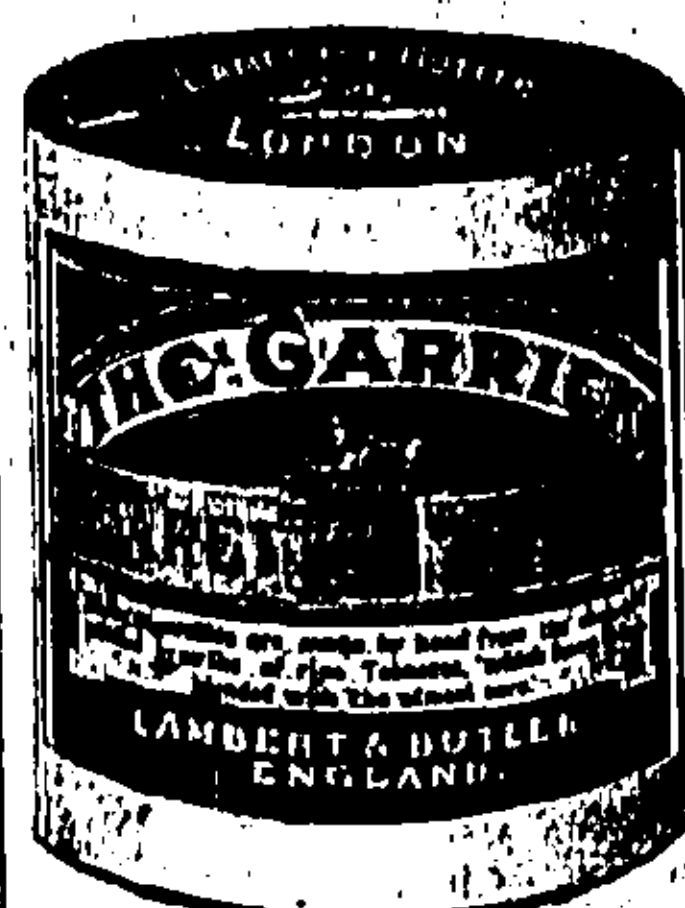
TELEPHONE No. 608. P.O. BOX 250.

8, DUDDELL STREET,

JOHN TAYLOR,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

[112]

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GROWTH

SIGNIFIES

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TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES
HOLD THE CONFIDENCE OF THEIR SMOKERS.

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LAMBERT AND BUTLER,
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NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be
had from dealers or from the undersigned.



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B.

Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,
LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.

Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

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Hongkong and China.

THE AIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

[42]

GUINNESS' STOUT,

THE WELL-KNOWN

"HORSEHEAD"



BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

[46]

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PRESENT

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S

COMIC OPERA

THE GONDOLIERS

TO-NIGHT,

March 26th.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

March 27th.

AT 9 P.M.

PRICES. \$3, \$2, \$1. Sailors, and Soldiers in uniform
half price to \$2 and \$1 Seats.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO CO. Opens on Thursday,
14th March, at 10 a.m.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1912.

[215]

BIJOU SCENIC
THEATRE.

(Flower Street.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AT

9.15 p.m.

9.45 p.m.

THE LATEST PICTURE PLAYS

AND

VIOLA—

THE SISTERS PRICE—
LILIAN.

7.15 p.m. Picture only. 7.45 p.m.

Lessee and Manager,

R. H. Stephenson.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1912.

[207]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG."

TELEGRAPH."

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NOW SHOWING

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SELECTION

OF

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AND

UNTRIMMED

HATS.

MODERATE PRICES.

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Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1912.

[7]

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AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal

Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal

OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033.

[48]



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NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL

VERY DURABLE

SAVE TIME AND FUEL

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VERY MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED

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[44]

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[48]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

The Governor-General of Canton.

The uncertainty that seems to
characterize the tenure of office
of the Governor-Generalship
of Canton these days gives

rise to some uneasiness among
the better classes. They are
earnestly discussing the problem
and asking if steps cannot be
taken to ensure a permanency.
For some time H.E. Chan has ex-
pressed his intention to re-
sign office. It would appear
from some of his recent pro-
clamations that since the
recent outbreak, he feels the
burden of administration heavier
than he cares to sustain, and he
would gladly welcome the ap-
pointment of a successor. Two
men have been offered the post,
Wong Tsing-wei and U, the
latter of whom manage affairs for
some little time after the debacle
of last November. Up to the
present, however, neither of this
gentlemen has shown any willing-
ness to come south to accept the
position. Indeed, quite recently
Wong sent a despatch indicating
that he did not wish to have the
office.

Daily Press.

Japan and "Dangerous Ideas."

Recently the authorities in-
vited the leaders of the religious
sects in Japan to hold a con-
ference, ostensibly to find com-
mon ground for the improvement
of moral education. The religions
taking part were the Christian,
Buddhist and Shinto, and the
only outcome of the conference,
as far as the general public is
aware, was the passing of a
resolution, whereby the repre-
sentatives of the three religions
pledged themselves to uphold the
prestige of the Imperial House.
It was afterwards suggested
that the conference was planned
for the purpose of obtaining this
pledge, more especially as the
Government was doubtful of the
attitude of the Christian sects
towards the religion of Im-
perialism. However, whatever
the original idea, the result
of the conference is generally
felt to be a victory for the
Government, since they are now
pledged to exclude any "dang-
erous ideas" which might tend to
weaken the authority of the
Throne, and are also compelled
to observe those semi-religious
rites connected with the Imperial
idea, such as bowing before the
Emperor's portrait, listening
with bowed head to the reading
of Imperial Decrees, and wor-
shipping at the Imperial shrines.
The voice of the rebel against
this seclusion of the country is
still occasionally heard; however,
Recently another party of
Socialists was arrested, and the
other day a man died in prison
where he was suffering two years
imprisonment on a charge of
having published a "dangerous
pamphlet."

South China Morning Post.

Gospel of Mutiny.

It is gratifying to learn by
cable that the sedition-mongers in
England win little sympathy
from bench or public. Just at a
time when every nerve and sinew
is being strained to restore peace
between capital and labour, and
bridge that chasm which has
widely separated masters and
men, there are men to be found
within the borders of the country
ready and willing to preach the
gospel of mutiny, and in such
terms as to menace to a most
serious degree the maintenance
of order. The charge preferred
against three men was that of
publishing an article wherein
they endeavoured to incite the
soldiers to mutiny.

WOMEN'S
WORLD

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature at once especially interesting and useful.]

SPRING FASHIONS IN LACE.

It seems as if women were once more reverting to all the delightful little fancies which, in most instances, lend a softening touch to the toilette. For the lace manufacturers were never so busy as they are at present, and the buyers of the big wholesale firms which cater for the first-class West End establishments in London, report that Paris is in favour of the dainty little feminine trappings which have been debarred for a long time. Every one now is supremely tired of the side-frill in all its phases, therefore the flat lace reverts, to some extent, gaining supporters, mostly among those women who favour the tailor-made mode. With the lengthening days one sensibly feels the necessity of something fresh and pretty which will freshen up a winter costume, or which can be worn with a between-season coat and skirt. Should the style of coat permit, a single raver in Duchesse or point de Venise lace is exceedingly smart.

The Lafayette Collar.

The new Lafayette collar in pleated net or tulle is becoming a youthful face, especially when it is completed by a narrow band of black velvet ribbon curving in a tiny bow at the back. These frills are also to be worn with the high Gibson collar, more suited to the less juvenile type of face. For those who may not be aware what Lafayette collars are, it may not be amiss to say that they are deep frills of kilted or pleated tulle or net, reaching almost to the top of the sleeve; the deeper frills can be worn almost like a small cape. A very dainty Lafayette frill which has just been brought back from Paris was in fine white net with a deep band of pale Paris shadow lace in Vandyke pattern, the neck being completed with a narrow band of black velvet. For wear with black satin coats, there are now Abbess collars in net with heavy flimsy insertions, or in a heavier make of lace, and all suitable for street-wear are collars of Paris shade Guipure lace, which can be had in something like the "Sailor" shape, or with a circular back, or a V-shaped back, the front terminating in pointed ends, which reach almost to the waist.

Bracelets and Chantilly.

The bracelet has found favour again in the London feminine world. The bracelet now worn, however, is not the stiff gold one of sixty years ago, but something more graceful. Sometimes it is composed of tiny pearls strung along in a row; again it is a band of rubies, emeralds and diamonds set in platinum, which brings out their brilliancy. The marquis is the most popular of all. It is a buckled band of black watered silk thrust through diamond clasps. With the bracelet the black Chantilly lace shawls and flounces have also returned to favour.

TO-DAY RECIPE.

Hungarian Goulash.

Have a pound of lean beef cut into dice, put an ounce of butter into a casserole, and when hot add a small onion finely chopped. When this begins to take colour add the beef and cook it until it is a delicate brown colour. Blend a teaspoonful of flour smoothly with a cupful of stock and a teaspoonful of mushroom ketchup; add this to the contents of the casserole, and bake in the oven for about thirty minutes. Meanwhile have two potatoes and four ounces of fat bacon cut into dice, and fry these in a pan until they take colour, pour off the fat, and put the potatoes and bacon into the casserole and cook gently until all the contents are quite tender. Season to taste and serve. The oven must not be too hot for the cooking of this.

SINGING SANDS.

Nature's Musical Aspirations.

A most fascinating lecture was given at the Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, London, recently, by Mr. Cecil Carus-Wilson, on the subject of "Secrets in Sands," and a part of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the extraordinary sounds known as "musical" or "singing" sands.

The best singing sands in the world come from the Isle of Egg, off the coast of Scotland, and it is comforting to know that what ever figure Britain may cut in grand opera, she is least prominent when it comes to a question of singing sand. But what is singing sand? Mr. Carus-Wilson went to great pains to leave no doubt on the subject, and, although his audience contained many eminent geologists, he asked leave to begin at the very beginning, and to treat his audience "as an audience of boys."

By means of a splendid series of lantern slides the lecturer showed how the rocks, of which the earth is composed, are decomposed by the action of natural causes, chiefly the weather; how cliffs become boulders, how boulders become pebbles, and pebbles in turn become sand.

Music Upon the Shore.

In course of time it occurs that Nature, that most versatile old lady, produces a kind of sand which has music in its soul; a sand composed of quartz, rounded and highly polished; of a uniform size and very clean. And when these are agitated so as to produce vibrations, by means of the wind, by being trodden upon, or by being struck, they produce musical notes. Such perfect deposits are found in the Isle of Egg, and it was by means of samples of the real Egg variety that the lecturer produced musical notes before his delighted audience, who forgot that they knew a lot about geology and other scientific subjects, and cheerfully behaved as boys.

Mr. Carus-Wilson professed his experiments by a little explanation of the difference between mere noise and music, although, as he said, there are some unhappy people who confound the two. Briefly, if a series of irregular vibrations is produced, the result is merely a noise, but if the vibrations are regular the result is a musical note. And that is why the sands of the Isle of Egg, which are hard and polished, spherical in shape, and regular in size, are the best of the kind.

Filling a wooden egg-cup with sand from the Isle of Egg—the coincidence is striking—he stabbed the sand with a wooden nine-pin abstracted, he said, from the nursery at home, and produced a high musical note. The sand behaved better in the egg-cup than in anything else. In a cardboard box its musical note remained dumb, as it did in a flower pot and in the half of a rubber ball. In half a wooden Easter egg—again the coincidence—the sand from the Isle of Egg, as the lecturer remarked, "positively revelled" in its surroundings, and emitted a sharp joyous squeaking.

Darwin's Discovery.

Why this sand behaved so differently in different receptacles the lecturer had not the time to explain in the limits of his short address. But the experiments were conclusive, and were warmly applauded by the grey-bearded juvenile audience.

Musical sands have been known for a thousand years, and it is believed that there is a reference to them in one of the tales of the Arabian Nights. But Nature, who conducts experiments on quite a different scale from those of this lecture, produced much finer results. There is the Mount of the Bell on the shores of the Red Sea, which makes extraordinary sounds and booms when the winds set the countless millions of particles rubbing against each other and vibrating. Darwin discovered the "Roarer" in Chile, which also makes tremendous noises, and there are many other examples in various parts of the world. But it has been left to Mr. Carus-Wilson to make a special study of the subject, and to make, on a small lecture-table, the sand of the Isle of Egg articulate and musical in its sympathetic egg-cup.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

A Distinguished Labourite.

Mr. Thomas Burt, who received the freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne on January 19, is a Northumbrian of whom his neighbours are justly proud. For one thing, he is the "Father" of the House of Commons, having represented Morpeth continuously since 1874. And for another, he is a Labour leader whose devotion to the interests of his class is only equalled by his sense of rectitude and public responsibility.

Mr. Burt was the first actual member of the working classes to be returned to Parliament, and in his fine record and the universal respect which it has earned may be found one of the most potent and convincing pleas for Labour representation. All sides have paid tribute to the high standard of seriousness, duty, and decorum which working-class members have exhibited in the House of Commons. The tradition was established by Mr. Burt, who, from the time of his entrance to Parliamentary life, earned the good will of every party by his uniform courtesy, his high plane of thought and feeling, and the modest but genuine ability with which he championed the cause of the wage-earner.

Mr. Burt was born in 1837, and his father being a miner, he went to the pit at the age of ten and left it at twenty-eight. He had enjoyed only two years' schooling, but that did not mean the end of his education, for in after years he became known as one of the best-read men in the House of Commons. By twenty-three he was already secretary of the school committee in a colliery village and when he laid down his pick it was to become secretary to the miners' union for the whole country. He had his share in strike disputes, and scored some notable victories. But he was never a wage of industrial warfare for its own sake, and it was he who devised a plan for periodical meetings between miners and mine-owners for the discussion of wage problems. It is characteristic of the man that upon one occasion, when it was proposed to fix Mr. Burt's salary at £500, he insisted on its being restricted to a hundred less.

Well-Deserved Honours.

In Parliament he has, of course, been a consistent Radical, and in the Government of 1892 he filled the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. But the recognition of his qualities was not confined to one side of the House, and it was Lord Salisbury who sent him to Berlin in 1890 as Sir John Gorst's colleague at the International Labour Conference. The effect of his Parliamentary oratory was increased rather than hampered by the picturesque Northumbrian accent which he made no affectation of subduing, and which gave a picturesque border to his moderate, sincere, and straightforward utterances. He held the House by the mingled strength and charm of plain diction such as Spurgeon used so effectively in other spheres.

Mr. Burt is no demagogue. Socialism has never commended itself to his robust judgment, and he warned his fellow unionists of the untimely position in which it was sought to place

them by the Trade Disputes Act. But the proposal to run a newer and more extreme type of Labour candidate against him has never come to fruition.

The member for Morpeth was made a Privy Counsellor in 1906, but a more significant token of his unique position lies in the fact of his being the chosen medium of communication for official messages from Queen Alexandra to the House of Commons. There have been few men, indeed, who could combine the suffrages of the pitman with the confidence of the Palace.

SITUATION AT WU-CHANG.

Undercurrent of Unrest.

It is very hard for the foreigner, even when in close touch with the Chinese, to obtain reliable information about Chinese matters, says the "Hankow Daily News" of March 13. Since the outbreak at the end of last month and the deposition of Sun Wu things apparently had smoothed down again. Still we have heard from time to time that a certain undercurrent was clearly noticeable, apparently due to the agitation of Sun Wu who is still hiding in the sanctuary of the French Consession. Though the beneficial influence of Li Yuan-hung, who did all he could to unite the different factions into one great party for the benefit of the whole—things have kept quiet up to the present. As we informed our readers a couple of days ago open meetings have been suppressed, but news from reliable sources in Wuchang say that nevertheless there are still bad elements at work apparently secretly arranging another uprising or counter revolution or whatever we may call it. It is for this reason that business is still rather suppressed at Wuchang and many Chinese are of the opinion that the outlook is not reassuring.

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Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. 262

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

HASTINGS.—On March 24th, at the residence of her brother Leslie Mackee, Lower Garth, Welshpool, ELEANOR FRANCES, the wife of George Hastings, Esq., of this Colony. Funeral from Wincombe Park, Shaftesbury, on March 27th.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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DAY BY DAY.

Power dwells with cheerfulness.

To-day's Paper.

On page 3 are Woman's World and articles on Singing Sands and the "Father" of the House of Commons. Home Sport appears on page 8.

At the Marine Court to-day a boatman and two women were fined \$5 each for unlawfully dredging in the Harbour.

For stealing a pair of trousers from a ship in Taikoo Dock a Chinese was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour at the Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr. Justice Gumpertz, at the Supreme Court to-day:—After the war is over in Swatow or your man has not been killed and held a prisoner for ransom, you will be able to produce him (laughter).

Four boatmen were fined \$9 each at the Marine Court this morning for mooring their craft in the prohibited area and for not carrying lights, and, in two instances, for not taking out licences.

Leung Ngau, Master of the launch Taikoo Cheong, was fined \$5 at the Marine Court to-day for contravening Article 10 of the International Collision Regulation. He was also ordered to pass another examination in the rule of the road.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending March 9, 1912, amounted to 24,742.84 tons and the sales during the period to 26,402.54 tons.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a spade belonging to the Electric Tramway Company. Asked what he had got to say he remarked that he stole the implement because his master was not looking. He was sent to prison for three weeks with hard labour.

A telegram received in "a certain quarter" in Tokyo on March 8 states that since the proclamation of Mongolian independence at Kulun, some signs of disturbances have shown themselves in Tibet. The troops in Lhasa began rioting and the Government officials asked the British troops for protection.

The Colony's Health.

Twenty cases of plague occurred in the Colony during the week ended March 23 and eighteen deaths. The sufferers were all Chinese. One British, one American and twenty-eight Chinese were attacked by small-pox, and of these twenty-five died.

An Informer's Trick.

In his anxiety to get a case, a police informer obtained two tals and one mace of opium, and after securing it on a junk, accused the junk master of having the drug on board. Fortunately the ruse was discovered and the man was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Magistrate's Court to-day.

The Gondollers.

There was a fairly large attendance at the fourth performance of the opera last night. There is a material improvement all round now and the audience last night was very enthusiastic. Encores were frequently demanded. It is to be hoped that the two remaining performances will be given before packed houses. The work of the players deserves this.

Notice to Mariners.

Mr. W. Ferd Tyler, Coast Inspector, has issued the following notice to mariners:—Notice is hereby given that the Wangmoo Beacon Light is now exhibited from a pole above a white hut erected on screw piles. The pole is surmounted by a black spherical shape. The light, which is elevated 34 feet above high water, is dioptric, of the Seventh Order, showing a fixed red light, which should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 4 miles.

Small-pox is spreading in Mukden. Dr. Abo, of the South Manchuria Railway Hospital, is among the sufferers.

The obsolete Japanese men-of-war Chinyen, Takao and Yayeyama have been sold at auction for Y. 152,384, Y. 65,575 and Y. 61,000 respectively.

It is semi-officially announced that the armament of the new battleship Friedrich der Grosse, which is being built at Hamburg, will be similar to that of H. M. S. Neptune. The displacement of the new vessel will be 24,000 tons.

Forty millions is the amount deemed necessary for properly improving New York harbour, and this city is planning to spend that amount. Governor's Island will be taken into the commercial district of Manhattan by the contemplated improvements.

Those who are to be examined this year in Japan for conscription number about 450,000 men, an increase of over 40,000 compared with last year. It is expected that active conscripts and conscript reserves to be recruited this year will be of better physique than in the previous year.

A Filipino appealed against a fine imposed upon him by the municipal court at Manila for driving a horse to death. The result of the appeal was that instead of the defendant's being released and the fine imposed by the municipal court remitted, the penalty was changed to a sentence of imprisonment for two months.

Two heat waves have been experienced in Southern Australia. In Brewarrina, New South Wales, the temperature rose to 118 degrees in the shade on January 23, while at Bourke on the same day the thermometer indicated 115 degrees. During the first week of February 113 degrees were registered at Wentworth and 110 at Euston and Balranald.

Mukden reports, published in the Japanese press, state that a Japanese named Yamane Kyoze and his wife were killed by unknown persons on the night of the 12th instant at Iku coal mine, about fifteen li from Shintaitzu station, between Mukden and Tieling. His house was razed, and the coal mine was destroyed. The man was engaged in the working of the mine with Chinese coolies.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Murdock, Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, was expected in Yokohama on the 21st instant on board his flagship Saratoga. On his arrival he was to be relieved by Rear-Admiral Nicholson, who is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 22nd instant. After formally transferring the command to his successor, Rear-Admiral Murdock will proceed to the United States.

The U. S. Senate has decided that the question of the admission of alien children into American schools cannot be submitted to arbitration, and has intimated its intention of adding to the Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration Treaties a clause to this effect. Senator George Chamberlain, of Oregon, states in this connection that this stipulation will be useful with regard to America's relations with Japan. The friends and partisans of Mr. Roosevelt are elated at the emancipation of the Arbitration Treaties, which they regard as constituting a victory for the ex-President.

There are now established in Korea wireless telegraph stations at Mokpo and on the three islands of Soanto and Soohongto, near Mokpo, and Wolmido, at the entrance to Chumulpo. Wireless telegrams are exchanged with Sasebo and Chinese ports, and the result has been very good. It is stated in the "Seoul Press" that the authorities have a scheme under consideration to instal a wireless telegraph apparatus on the islands of Chyukto and Ohongto next fiscal year, as the seas in the neighbourhood are crowded with small islands, and navigators experience great difficulties around there.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Official Landing.

A Guard of Honour, consisting of 2 Officers and 50 rank and file, with Regimental Colour and Band, was furnished by the 25th Punjab, on the occasion of the official landing of His Excellency Rear Admiral Colloch de Korilis of the French Cruiser "Dupleix" to-day. The Guard was drawn up at Black Pier. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the Shore Battery as His Excellency landed.

Captain Taylor and the French Consul (Mr. Paillard) received the Admiral on landing. The band of the Punjab played the French National Anthem, and after inspecting the regiment the party proceeded to Government House.

A MAINTENANCE CASE.

Wife Sues Husband.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. Irving, the case was mentioned in which Mrs. Allen who resides in Wan-chai sued her husband who held a position in the Kowloon Godowns, for maintenance.

Mr. Walker appeared for Mr. Shenton, who is instructed by the complainant, but the defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Walker mentioned the case, and said he was there to ask for an adjournment.

The defendant pointed out that he was only served with the summons last evening and had not yet had time to take the advice of his solicitor on the matter. He would be going to Canton to-morrow he said, and would not return until Monday next.

Mr. Walker said that either Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday of next week would suit the complainant, and the Magistrate agreed to adjourn the case for a week.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The following paragraph appeared in "Truth" on Feb. 21:—

The appointment of Sir Francis May to be Governor of Hongkong is being much criticised in the Colonial Service, for he was only promoted from Colonial Secretary to be Governor of the Fiji Islands in January, 1911, and it is contrary to all precedent to transfer so junior a Governor to a first-class governorship like that of Hongkong, which is worth £6,000 a year, until he has served his apprenticeship in less important posts. There is nothing to be said against Sir Francis May, but there are many Governors in the West Indies, and on the West coast of Africa, who have much longer service than he has, and who on their public form ought to have had the offer of Hongkong before him. It is surprising that Mr. Harcourt should have sanctioned the appointment.

STAMPING RECEIPTS.

Magistrate's Decision.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. D. Melbourne delivered his decision in a case in which a rent collector was summoned for failing to stamp a receipt for monies paid. The facts of the case were that the collector had received an instalment for rent already due, and he gave a receipt for the money, which was unstamped, but which bore a statement to the effect that a stamped receipt would be given when the whole of the money due had been paid.

Mr. Hodgson, the assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Stevenson, who appeared for the defence, urged that as the document was only an acknowledgment for money paid on account it was not necessary for it to be stamped.

The Magistrate held, however, that the document was a receipt for money paid, and as such required to be stamped. He convicted the defendant, but let him off with a caution and agreed to state a case if necessary.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Question of Contamination.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held this afternoon, a letter was read concerning the Pokfulam water from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, enclosing a copy of a minute by the Assistant Director of Public Works. In this it was stated that, owing to the favourable conditions prevailing during the present dry season the water supply from the Pinewood Nullah has been discontinued, as it would not be possible to dispose with this source of supply during most dry seasons. Works which are intended to remove all possible risk of contamination, owing to the presence of Pinewood Battery, are at present in course of construction.

No washing was allowed by the military authorities, nor was washing done in the stream course.

The deposited building rubbish was tiled and tumbled by the military authorities and only clean building rubbish is deposited occasionally, which cannot be said to contaminate the supply. The Military Authorities must have somewhere to deposit such material.

A six foot fence was considered unsightly, and the existing railings on the path lane to Craig Rynie from Peak Road have been filled in with one inch wire netting and a gate erected across the path.

There is a barbed wire fence on the west side of the path leading to the parade ground from Peak Road, but there is no gate on this path.

A railing near the umbrella sent has been erected.

The stream on the north-east side of the parade ground had been trained into the stream running between the parade ground and Craig Rynie.

Mr. Bowley minuted that rubbish was still being deposited that was somewhat unsavoury in appearance, and the space above the path from Peak Road to the parade ground is apparently used as a store for broken stone.

The wire netting and barbed wire fence as now fixed and the gaspipe railway by the umbrella seat do not comply with the Select Committee's recommendations, and did not, in his opinion, serve any useful purpose.

He suggested that the Select Committee might invite the Board and the Military Medical Officers to make a joint inspection and report to the Board whether in their opinion the recommendations of the Committee have been carried out.

SALVATION ARMY ENTERPRISE.

Extensive Colonisation Scheme for India.

Commissioner Booth Tucker arrived by yesterday's mail steamer, says a Bombay despatch of March 2.

Interviewed regarding the Indian colonisation scheme he would say but very little, but the interviewer gathered it would be on a scale that would eclipse all previous Indian efforts, that land some 20,000 acres in extent had been offered to the Salvation Army to work by a philanthropic gentleman who wanted to put it to good use and saw that it would be good business to colonise the land.

"I can only tell you that there are likely to be big developments," said the Commissioner. "I hope to get men to work on the land within a few weeks, but in the meantime I can say nothing about it, for there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip and the matter is by no means settled yet."

The Commissioner feels very strongly that India is not doing what she ought in the silk industry. "We have more natural resources for production of silk than probably any other country in the world," he exclaimed. "Yet India allows China and Japan to get far away ahead of her and is content to come in at the tail end of the procession. I believe India has a great future before it in its silk industry, but the silk worm will not grow unless it is fostered. For the last three years the Salvation Army has been trying to expand the silk industry and have a number of silk centres, but the Government should take the matter up."

OLD TIME LOTTERIES.

Once Mainstay of Britain's Finance.

Mr. Mubary Phillips, F.S.A., in the course of a paper on the subject of the South Sea bubble at a meeting of the Institute of Bankers, said that to his thinking some of the early seeds of speculation might be traced to the lotteries, both private and State, which for so many years were encouraged in England. The first English lottery was in Queen Elizabeth's time—projected in 1569, but not drawn till 1580. There were 4,000 lots of 10s each. Some years later the State discovered what a power for raising money lay in lottery, and what a power for exciting the spirit of speculation and gambling. In 1694 a loan of £1,000,000 was raised by lottery. So well did the matter catch on that nearly every year saw the issue of one or more of them. It was said that from 1710 to 1785 the State gained £11,000,000 by its lotteries.

It was possible, remarked Mr. Phillips, that the seeds sown then might somewhat account for the spirit of betting and gambling that proved one of curses of present-day life. The first Westminster Bridge, the libraries of Sir Hans Sloan, Sir Robert Cotton, and the "Harleian" (which formed the nucleus of the British Museum) were all obtained by lotteries, and the place where those valuable libraries were first housed was procured in the same way.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The R. A. Staff and the Hongkong Volunteers commenced play in the second round of the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament on Monday evening. The first game was won by the Staff by 47 points, Master Gunner Muir being the victor. His opponent was Pte. Hamilton. Muir made breaks of 14, 11, 12, 16, 20 and 18, while Hamilton compiled 15, 10 (twice), 11 and 16.

The second game, between Major Kirke, R.A., and Mr. Barlow, ended in a win for the latter, who beat his rival by 124. Barlow was in great form and scored very rapidly, making 10 (twice), 20, 26, 21, 14 and 13. Major Kirke had very hard luck, his best efforts being 18 and two 10's. The Volunteers on the night's play have a lead of 77 points.

Scores:—

R. A. Staff.	
Master Gunner Muir ...	250
Major Kirke	126
H. K. Volunteers.	
Pte. Hamilton	203
Mr. Barlow	250

A RICH MAN'S WHIM.

William Nicholson attended his own funeral at San Francisco recently. It was William Nicholson who accompanied the casket to the cemetery, stood by the side of the grave as chief mourner, and William Nicholson is the name which the memorial tablet will bear.

While it was indeed Nicholson's own funeral and no one else's, Nicholson was at his desk the next day, as the president of a large carriage company. He suffered an accident recently, which resulted in the loss of a leg. The severed member was placed in a small white casket and carried to the cemetery in a hearse, followed by two carriages filled with mourners. Nicholson paid the \$1 road tax exacted by San Mateo county from every funeral procession crossing the county line.

"Step by Step" will be carved on the memorial tablet.

A number of Peking ladies have organized a society for the relief of the local poor people. They wrote to the President for a subscription and in reply President Yuan Shih-kai sent them 3,000.

LEMM V. MITCHELL.

Judgment of the Privy Council.

Judgment in the above Appeal from the decision of the Full Court in Hongkong was delivered by Lord Robson on February 28, 1912.

Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. J. A. Compton, instructed by Messrs. Gedge, Fiske and Gedge as Agents for Messrs. Evans and Harston, appeared for the Appellant and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (of the Hongkong Bar) and Mr. A. O. Nesbitt, instructed by Messrs. Church, Adams and Prior as Agents for Messrs. Deacon, Lecker and Deacon, appeared for the Respondent.

The Appeal was heard on January 18, 1912, before Lord Maugham, Lord Shaw, Lord Mersey and Lord Robson.

The judgment delivered by Lord Robson was as follows:—

The Appellant in this case was the Defendant in an action to recover damages for criminal conversation brought by the Respondent in the Supreme Court of Hongkong (Original Jurisdiction) on December 19, 1908. To that action he pleaded *res judicata*. The learned Chief Justice held the plea to be bad, and on appeal to the Full Court his decision was affirmed.

In the year 1908 the Respondent was a master mariner living with his wife at Hongkong, where the Appellant also resided. The Respondent in that year commenced a suit in the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of misconduct with the Appellant, who was not a party to the action, and in November, 1909, the marriage was dissolved. Afterwards, on July 20, 1907, the Respondent commenced an action of criminal conversation in the High Court of Hongkong against the Defendant-Appellant to recover damages for the misconduct above-mentioned. In that action the Defendant pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction in respect of the alleged cause of action. The point of law thus raised was set down for hearing, and was heard by the learned Chief Justice, who, on May 5, 1908, delivered judgment in favour of the Defendant-Appellant and dismissed the action with costs.

It is unnecessary for the purposes of the present case to go in detail through the various Ordinances of the Colony on which the learned Chief Justice based his judgment in the action just mentioned. It is sufficient to say that, in his view, the introduction of the English Divorce Act, 1857, into the Colony by Ordinance 5 of 1858 had abolished the Common Law action for criminal conversation in Hongkong; that on the repeal of Ordinance No. 5 of 1858 by Ordinance No. 5 of 1860 the action for criminal conversation was revived, but that, by the retro-active effect of certain subsequent enactments, more particularly Ordinance No. 3 of 1895, the right to bring that action in the Colony was again abolished. The learned Judge went on to intimate that if the Attorney General of the Colony read his judgment he had no doubt that he would immediately take steps to procure the alteration of the law as it then stood so as to bring the action for criminal conversation again into existence in Hongkong.

Accordingly a new Ordinance, No. 20 of 1908, was passed on December 11, 1908. It was entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1897 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1897), and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same. Section 2 was as follows:— "Notwithstanding the repeal of Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 by Ordinance No. 8 of 1897, Section 4 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 is hereby further repealed, and its effect on existing legislation is hereby declared to have been and to be inoperative and of no effect, and the Ordinances thereby affected are hereby declared not to have been affected, but to have remained and to remain of the same force and effect as if the said Section 4 of the last-named Ordinance had not been enacted."

The effect of this Ordinance was undoubtedly to revive the right of action for criminal conversation in Hongkong, if it had ever been in fact suspended. It is also clear that the Ordinance had a retro-active effect to the extent of enabling actions to be brought in respect of criminal conversation during the period when the right of action had ceased to exist in Colony, but the question now to be determined is whether it went further, and operated to annul a valid and subsisting judgment as between parties whose rights had been duly determined under and according to the law which existed before the new Ordinance was passed. The Respondent assumed that it did, and on December 19, 1908, he instituted the present suit against the Appellant in respect of precisely the same acts of misconduct as he had alleged in his former action.

The Defendant-Appellant then raised the plea of *res judicata*, and that point of law was argued before the Chief Justice apart from the other questions arising in the action. The learned Judge overruled the plea on the ground that there had been no judgment on the merits of the case. In his view all that had been decided was that at the time of the former judgment the Court had no jurisdiction to hear the action. That technical difficulty, in the Plaintiff's way was he said, removed by the new Ordinance No. 20 of 1908, and therefore the merits of the case could, for the first time, be considered by the Court.

The action accordingly came on for trial before a Judge and Jury, and the Jury found in favour of the present Respondent and awarded him \$7,500 by way of general damages.

There were other issues between the parties as to certain special damages claimed by the Respondent which were separately tried, and as to which judgment passed on September 17, 1909, and December 8, 1909, substantially in the Respondent's favour. Those judgments are also included in the present Appeal, but in the view taken by their Lordships of the issue as to *res judicata* it is unnecessary to discuss them.

The Appellant appealed to the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Hazeland, and on the July 11, 1910, judgment was delivered dismissing the Appeal with costs.

Their Lordships are unable to agree with the decision of the Supreme Court. The contention that the Judgment of the 5th May 1908 only decided a preliminary point as to the jurisdiction of the Court is far from being an exact account of the proceedings. The substance of the question then tried was whether or not the law of the Colony gave the Plaintiff a remedy on the facts alleged. It was decided that it did not, and the Defendant thereupon became entitled, on those allegations, to a judgment dismissing the whole claim. This result was not due to any defect in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was ample, but to a shortcoming in the general law. In the absence of appeal the judgment was a final determination of the rights of the parties, and the ordinary principle that a man is not to be vexed twice for the same alleged cause of action applies, unless it be excluded by the Legislature in explicit and unmistakable terms. That is not the case here.

The law applicable to the case is shortly and sufficiently stated by the Chief Justice Tindal in *Kay v. Goodwin* (6 Bingham, p. 576) where he says:—

"I take the effect of repealing a statute to be to obliterate it as completely from the records of the Parliament as if it had never been passed and it must be considered as a law that never existed, except for the purpose of those actions which were commenced, prosecuted and concluded whilst it was an existing law."

The exception there stated covers the present case.

The Ordinance No. 20 of 1908, under which this action has been brought is certainly phrased in rather remarkable terms. It deals with an Ordinance (No. 3 of 1895), which it describes as already repealed and declares that so far as a particular action is concerned, it is thereby fur-

ther repealed, so that Ordinances affected by it are declared not to have been affected, but to have remained as if it had not been enacted at all. This language is only an expansion, in rather emphatic terms, of the statement of principle affirmed by Chief Justice Tindal, and is subject to the same qualification or exception as he expressed, viz: that it must not be taken to deprive persons of vested rights acquired by them in actions duly determined under the repealed law.

It would require language much more explicit than that which is to be found in the Ordinance of 1908 to justify a Court of law in holding that a legislative body intended, not merely to alter the law, but to alter it so as to deprive a litigant of a judgment rightly given and still subsisting.

Their Lordships will, therefore, humbly advise His Majesty that this Appeal be allowed, and that the Judgments of the 9th June 1909, the 17th September 1909, the 8th December 1909, and the 11th July 1910, in favour of the Respondent, be set aside and Judgment entered for the Defendant with costs.

THE CHINESE SOLDIER.

An Unflattering Picture.

The following article is from the "Peking Daily News":—

The recent mutinous outbreak amongst the troops at Peking will surprise no one who is acquainted with the Chinese army. The same thing might happen at any city in connection with the soldiers of either party and be nothing out of the usual. Indeed, similar incidents happened in most of the provinces since the trouble began, sometimes under the dragon flag and sometimes under the rainbow. In the revolutionary area Chongtu, Ningling, Chinkiangpu, Hsueh and other cities have been looted by soldiers on the rampage, while Kuangshu, Hupai province, and innumerable places in the North, have been served in the same way while under Imperial control. Plundering cities is one of the ordinary features of the war game in China.

The rank and file of the Chinese army is drawn from the coolie class. The men enlist, not because they have any special liking for the military profession, nor because they are stirred up by patriotic ideas of serving their country, but simply for the sake of a livelihood. Their great ambition is to "fat-sai" (get rich) and the nominal pay offered is more than they can command as labourers in peace-times, while in times of disturbance they have hitherto been able to count on other opportunities of filling their pockets. It is to them a matter of indifference whom they may be called on to fight against, and if the inducements offered are sufficient they have generally no compunction about changing sides. They are soldiers of fortune in the most literal sense of the term, and if the fortune to which they consider they are justly entitled is not forthcoming there is trouble.

Hitherto Chinese wars have been largely carried on at the expense of the people who had the misfortune to live in the fighting area. Whichever party gained the upper hand in a district was at liberty to levy heavy contributions on the cities and wealthy persons there, irrespective of whether they were friendly or hostile. As long as these could be obtained for the payment of the soldiers all would go well, but in the case of failure the men would proceed to collect for themselves by means of plunder. In the event of war conditions continuing for several years in the same district it would ultimately get utterly devastated, as happened to immense regions during the Taiping rebellion. At close one might walk for days through a country which had previously supported an immense population and hardly meet with an inhabitant.

That we have seen so little of this on this occasion is due to the fact that China is advancing and passing at one step from barbarous methods of warfare to civilized. On the revolutionary side the ranks were full of men, who joined the army for the sake

of the cause, and whose ambition it was to conduct themselves so as to do it credit. On the late Imperialist side the modern trained troops were under modern discipline, which, although it was not effective in every case, yet controlled them to a very large extent. Where plundering became the order of the day it would probably be found due to direct permission, as in the case of Hankow, or to the fact that the men were not being paid.

That Chinese soldiers should adopt the roughest means of rectifying a financial grievance, irrespective of the wishes of their officers or the interests of the general public, is a matter which need cause no surprise. The operation of the same principle may be seen in any country in connection with labour disputes. It is therefore incumbent on the parties likely to suffer to see to it that no legitimate causes of complaint are allowed to arise. Organized white labour can be dangerous enough even when empty handed, but organized yellow labour with a rifle in its hand and a bandolier full of bullets is a still tougher proposition.

In this connection the recent disturbance at Peking has been quite timely. The only prospect for a speedy restoration of normal conditions to China is for the Powers to recognize the republican government with all speed, and to advance the funds necessary for the payment of its troops in order to keep them under control. Let this be done first, and details settled afterwards. To settle all details may take months of negotiation and meanwhile things will go from bad to worse. If the outbreak which took place within the hearing of their own ears, and under the sight of their own eyes, should incline the minds of the foreign ministers in this direction it will have been a most lucky circumstance.

EDIBLE SEA WEEDS.

Development of Seaweed Industry.

Seaweed is rapidly establishing a claim as the greatest friend of man. It is becoming a vegetable White-Lie, capable of providing everything of utility. If you are in search of a "serviceable yet novel suit, write to Leeds for samples of the wool-and-sea-wood cloth. Should you require particular protection underfoot during the winter season, support London industry by ordering boots made of goats' hair and seaweed, as a sporting golfer try your luck with golf balls of the same material and then, returning home, safeguard your- self from rheumatism and throat affections by a seaweed bath.

Seaweed has already achieved some popularity in this country as a succulent vegetable. The variety known as "stoko" in Ireland, "laver" in England and Scotland has been in some demand for years. In London it is obtainable at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores, and many years ago it was freely sold in Swansea. The Welsh show a particular taste for green laver (*Ulva latissima*), but other varieties in constant demand are "purple laver" (*Porphyra laciniata*), "dulso" (*Rhodomena palmata*), and "currageen" (*Chroudas crispus*). The late Sir James Murray, of Dublin, a famous physician, had a good opinion of "stoko." He recommended it to be eaten hot as a cure for rheumatism and throat affections. The virtue lies in the iodine contained therein.

The British edible seaweeds should be boiled thoroughly. In summer twelve hours is required for this culinary process, but in winter two hours is stated to be sufficient. Served with roast meats they are said to be extremely palatable, although Southey, who indulged in these delicacies, admitted them to be acquired tastes. "Dulso" is an acknowledged delicacy for children, whilst "currageen" from Waterford is used in some parts of Ireland as a substitute for isinglass in jellies. The champions of seaweed claim that the English, as an insular people, are neglecting a valuable asset. The development of the industry could be accomplished with a small expenditure of capital and but little skill. It would provide lucrative employment for thousands during the winter and establish an inexhaustible supply of food for war time.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

THE CHEAPEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE COMPARED WITH THE QUALITY OFFERED

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Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

[21]

To day's Advertisement

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1912, at 10 A.M., at Army Ordnance Store at Queen's Road East, the following Government Stores at the Arsenal Yard:—
Ara Chairs, Copper Coal Scuttles, Child's and Infant's Cots, Fenders, Wheels, Puckah Lamps, Bins, Cupronickel, Gunmetal, Copper, Lead, White Metal, Zinc, Steel, Cast, Wrought and Galvanized Iron, Leather, Ground Sheets, Blankets, Tarral and Plain Canvas, Rope, Dossies, Bunting, Woollen Bags, Old Wood, Iron Drums and Cylinders, Paint Kags, Packing Cases etc., etc., etc.
Also a Quantity of Oil Clothing and White Bunting.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.
Terms of sale:—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
All lots to be cleared within 48 hours.
H. GHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [262]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BUYO MARU." FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 29th March, at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, afternoon, will be subject to rent and handling charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged. All claims must be filed on or before 9th April, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1912. [13]

JUST LANDED.

Ex S.S. "EMPIRE."

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN:—

BEEF

MUTTON

LAMB

BUTTER RABBITS

HAM HARES

BACON KIDNEYS, ETC.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

[10]

MEE CHEUNG, ART PHOTOGRAPHER, HONGKONG. TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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WING KEE & CO. 47-49, Connaught Rd. SHIPOHANDLERS, PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS. Hongkong, 26th March, 1912. [55]

"KING GEORGE IV" SCOTCH WHISKY (GOLD LABEL).

This Whisky is the very oldest and finest made in Scotland. Its roundness, delicate bouquet, full body and delicious after-taste, all proclaim it "THE WHISKY par excellence."

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COMPANY'S.ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."Sailings from Hongkong and from St. John, N.B. and Quebec.
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"Allan Line" ... June, 7.To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the inland sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, ...	CHUNSAUNG	Wed., 27th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & ...	NAMSANGI	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
MOJI	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
TIENBIN, ...	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, ...	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, ...	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & ...	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, ...	CHUNSAUNG	Fri., 29th Mar., Noon.
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 21 days).		

The steamers "Kun-ang," "Namsang" and "Chunsaung" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1912."SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LD.PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
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For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON & ANTWERP ...	DIEN OF GLAMIS	2nd April.
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP ...	FLINTSHIRE	10th May.

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

Does not carry Passengers.

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
WEEK-END SERVICE.

Commencing on the 30th instant and until further notice a Week-End Service will be arranged. The s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" will leave Hongkong at 10 p.m., on SATURDAY, 30th instant, for Canton and the s.s. "HONAM" will depart from Canton at 4 p.m., on SUNDAY, 31st inst.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st MARCH.

The Company's Steamship.

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

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Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ...	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. B. M. ... T. 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, ... T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., D'light. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOFU, YOKOHAMA, OMI & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, ... T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
PONRAT via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, T. 5,000 Cap. J. Tanaka,	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, LONDON, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, G. L. M. Winckler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU, Capt. I. Yamazaki, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 28th March, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Ma hida, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 26th March.
SHANGHAI & MOJI & KOBE	TOSU MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

Cargo only.
Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
The next steamer to sail from Hongkong: KIRIN MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. Deguchi ... March 28th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Mores	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,030	S. Tomimaga	April 23rd.
INABA MARU	7,000		May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
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Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	28th Mar. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	28th " 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCOWANG	"KIUKIANG"	29th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	30th " M'night.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	1st April 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	2nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	4th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	6th " M'night.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MALAYA LINE.—Two "Twin" Steamers "Ton" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkwa), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Sea and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	For Havre & Hamburg:
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 11th April
S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 6th April	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. SITHONIA ... 20th April	S.S. SAUSEN ... 29th April
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 30th April	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. BAYERN ... 6th May	S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS ... 5th May
For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. C. F. LAEISZ ... 10th May
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. ARCADIA ... 31st May

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1912.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO ...	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 p.m.
RUBI ...	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 2nd March, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroen	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Mar.
Tjilawong	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half April.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April.
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half April.	JAPAN	1st half April.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half April.	JAPAN	2nd half April.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. C. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 270 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th Aug. 1911.

KUHN

AND

KOMOR.

Art Curio Dealers.

INSPECTION INVITED

A. KUHN,

Proprietor.

Proprietor.

LOG BOOK.

Const Officers' Gazette.

From the "Leading Light" of
March 22.

Captain Vincent, of the Foochow, is on leave.

Mr. W. G. Cowan, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone noting master, Foochow.

Mr. A. E. Harris, second officer, Yingchow, has resigned.

Mr. C. A. Christensen, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. W. McDonald, chief officer, Tamsui, is on leave.

Mr. N. Donald, second officer, Foochow, has gone second officer, Liangchow.

Mr. B. M. Liddell, second officer, Liangchow, has gone chief officer, Tamsui.

Mr. A. A. Campbell has been appointed second officer, Foochow.

Mr. P. Purshaw, chief officer, Kansu, is on leave.

Mr. A. G. Hawkes, second officer, Shangkai, has gone noting chief officer, Kansu.

Mr. E. Kiddy has been appointed second officer, Tamsui.

Mr. M. F. Berkeley, second officer, Tamsui, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. C. G. Nool, from leave, has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Foochow.

Mr. F. Evans, from leave, has gone chief officer, Peking.

Mr. A. Malcolm, chief engineer, Shantien, is on leave.

Mr. J. McGillivray, second engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting chief engineer, Shantien.

Mr. O. R. G. Hallyar, from leave, has gone chief officer, Foochow.

Mr. J. Hutcheson, awaiting orders, has gone chief engineer, Kashing.

Mr. J. Wylio, chief engineer, Kashing, has been transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. H. Dalgliesh, supernumerary third engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting second engineer, Foochow.

Mr. J. Oudney, from special duty, has gone chief officer, Paoing.

Mr. J. Wilkie, chief officer, Paoing, is on special duty.

Mr. G. Ingram, acting chief officer, Kansu, has gone second officer, Kanohow.

Mr. R. T. Stephens, chief officer, Shansi, is on leave.

Mr. R. Sheel, second officer, Kanohow, has gone noting chief officer, Shansi.

Mr. T. B. Mudie, second engineer, Foochow, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Hsin Peking.

Captain Whitelaw, of the Anping, is awaiting orders.

Captain Blethen, awaiting orders, has gone master of the Anping.

Mr. C. Neilson, second officer, Hsuan, is on leave.

Mr. Tyndall, from leave, has gone second officer, Hsuan.

Mr. T. Johns, second engineer, R. O. Pingking, is transferred to Hongkong.

A tourist Bureau has been formed in Japan. At the inaugural meeting the Vice-President of the Railway Board said that the objects of the bureau were to encourage tourists to visit Japan, with a view to assisting the authorities in the payment of the enormous interests on foreign loans contracted during and after the late war, and encouraging foreign trade between Japan and other countries.

Mr. Shigetaka Shiga, a noted Japanese publicist and author, has under contemplation the exploration of Central Asia. He expects to leave Tokyo in the beginning of June at the head of an expedition. The party will comprise about fifteen persons, besides a number of specialists in different branches of learning of the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities, and also of Waseda and Keio Universities. The party hopes to obtain a supply of camels from Tibetans for transporting the men and baggage. A selected place in "Central Asia" will be made headquarters from which experiments and studies, besides making extensive excavations, will be conducted for about a year and a half.

COMMERCIAL.

Bullion.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular, dated London, February 20, states that "about \$1,150,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which \$234,000 was reserved for India; the bulk of the remainder will doubtless be sent into the Bank of England as it loves the refiners. During the week the net influx was \$202,000." Writing about silver the circular says:—On the whole, China appears to be the dominant factor, as, although very few purchases have been made direct on this market, a considerable amount of silver has been bought for that quarter from the Indian speculative group, and these sales were immediately covered by them in London.

This activity of China so soon after the New Year is unusual; possibly the shadow of approaching loans on account of the New Chinese Government is being cast in front.

The spasmodic character of supplies also has had a share in creating an erratic market; on some days the contribution from the United States has been a mere dribble.

It need not be anticipated that a coal strike will have much effect on the price of silver, unless it happens to be very prolonged, which is not looked upon as at all likely.

A nervous apprehension has existed for some time that the month of March might hold another squeeze for delivery in store. The very fear of this has caused such great preparations to be made that only an entire paralysis of the facilities of transit could bring about such a position.

The premium now existent on spot silver is quite artificial. A huge stock of about two million sterling lies interred in London, mainly the property of, and pawned by, the Indian speculators, but the amount carried by this group by means of forward contracts is probably smaller than on the occasion of the last two corners, and therefore pressure exerted by them to form a corner would have to be more in the form of fresh purchases; a proceeding not so easy as taking up the silver on forward contracts at maturity.

A further rise of a crore is reported in the gold, and a fall of half a crore in the silver holding of the Indian Currency Reserves.

The stock of silver in Bombay is cabled as 10,000 bars, a reduction of 800, and the offtake as 55 bars against 65 last week.

The Shanghai stock is much larger than it was a fortnight ago, namely, the equivalent of 241 lakhs of sycee, compared with 200.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's weekly circular dated London, March 1, states that the China Exchanges have remained very steady since their New Year, but purchases of silver for that quarter have been made chiefly in Bombay and therefore have only indirectly affected the London market. The Indian bazars on the other hand have been very inactive, apparently waiting the budget statement which, however, on its publication to-day, shows nothing to cause a rise or fall in silver, with the exception of the general prosperity of India and a large revenue surplus. Provided there is no more unfavourable news from China we rather look for a steady market with a continuation of prices at about the present level. Offerings from New York which had of late been very small have resumed their normal size, and silver from that quarter is more easily obtained.

Public Company.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Buildings, Victoria Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1911, and electing a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1912, until SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, both days inclusive. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th March, 1912. [243]

Notice

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servant's Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary. Dated this 25th day of March, 1912. [250]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. JAMES CRAIK, Mr. J. S. DOBIE has been appointed Acting Secretary.

O. MONTAGUE LEE, Chairman. Hongkong, 25th March, 1912. [261]

To Sail

FOR SHANGHAI, KÖBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at Daylight.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

(occupying 20 days.) The Steamer leaves about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 25th March, 1912. [246]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

(with liberty to proceed via The Cape of Good Hope.)

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA," Captain N. P. Piller, will be despatched as above on or about 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. [121]

Consignees

AMERICAN AND MAN-CHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO," Capt. W. H. Donnan, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined, on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st April, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 25th March, 1912. [200]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 25th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from Singapore and Penang are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd March 1912. [258]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUTZOW," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 6th of April, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOBERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [7]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famines Districts, with an area of 20,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. C. GULLAND, Esq., Manager, International Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th Jan. 1912. [111]

E. C. Wilks, M.L.Mech., E.A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Landships.

Address: 2nd Floor, 2nd Floor, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [10]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 Wall Street, New York

LONDON OFFICE:

8, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTING BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 1 month 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 1 week 2 per cent. per annum.

For 1 day 1½ per cent. per annum.

For 1 hour 1 per cent. per annum.

For 1 minute ½ per cent. per annum.

For 1 second ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 minute ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 hour ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 day ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 week ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 month ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1 year ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 10 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 20 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 30 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 40 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 50 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 60 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 70 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 80 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 90 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 100 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 110 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 120 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 130 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 140 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 150 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 160 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 170 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 180 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 190 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 200 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 210 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 220 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 230 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 240 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 250 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 260 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 270 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 280 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 290 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 300 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 310 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 320 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 330 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 340 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 350 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 360 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 370 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 380 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 390 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 400 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 410 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 420 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 430 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 440 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 450 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 460 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 470 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 480 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 490 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 500 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 510 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 520 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 530 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 540 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 550 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 560 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 570 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 580 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 590 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 600 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 610 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 620 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 630 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 640 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 650 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 660 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 670 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 680 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 690 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 700 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 710 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 720 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 730 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 740 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 750 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 760 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 770 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 780 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 790 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 800 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 810 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 820 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 830 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 840 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 850 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 860 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 870 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 880 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 890 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 900 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 910 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 920 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 930 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 940 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 950 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 960 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 970 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 980 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 990 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1000 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1010 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1020 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1030 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1040 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1050 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1060 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1070 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1080 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

For 1090 years ¼ per cent. per annum.

